Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Lesson 1.4

1.

Learning Target:

1. Review

1.

2.

3.

2. What is a protist?

Protists include the most ﻿**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**﻿ organisms found on earth.

Protists include all organisms with cells having \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and not belonging to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** kingdoms.

Protists are considered a collection of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** organisms.  As a result, protists are the most **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of all the kingdoms.

3. Most protists are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-celled, microscopic organism that live in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.  However, protists also include some organisms with many cells.  These organisms are called **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-cellular.

4. Research and chose a protist to study. Complete the following for your protist.

Name of Protist:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Scientific Name (if available):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Brief description of (size, shape, color, etc):
2. Method of Movement:
3. Food Sources:
4. List five interesting facts:
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Draw a detailed picture of your protist in the box below.
11. Where is your protist found?
12. Does your protist benefit anything in its environment?
13. Does your protist harm anything in its environment?

Part 1.4 notes continued….

**Given the many different types of organisms grouped together as protists, it is no surprise that protists play many roles in their environments.  Algae are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They obtain energy from sunlight. These protists also produce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is beneficial to many other organisms.  Other protists act as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and can cause disease in many organisms, including humans.
Protists live in any moist environment, including both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_water and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_water and on the forest floor.**

**Protists obtain energy in three ways.
Some capture \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and convert it to energy. (ALGAE)
Another group gets its energy from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_other organisms. (Protozoa)
The last group obtains energy by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ materials and nutrients from its environment. (Decomposers)

ALGAE
Plantlike protists, called algae, get energy from sunlight.  Like plants, they use the Sun's energy, water, and carbon dioxide from the air or water.  Algae contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a green pigment that they use to capture the Sun's energy. In the process of transforming energy from sunlight, algae release oxygen gas into the air.  This important process is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
All organisms that drift in water are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
PROTOZOA
Protists that eat other organisms are animal like and called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Protozoas must move around to obtain the energy they need to survive. They move in three ways.
1.
2.
3.

DECOMPOSERS
﻿Protists that absorb food from their environment can be called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_like protists.  These protists take in materials from the soil or other organisms and break materials down in order to obtain energy.
﻿**